

Real Estate Transfers

F. H. Bartlett to C. Byrne, D. E. hf of lot 5, blk 43, Bartletts Shore Crest Ests, sees 7 and 8, Shields.
C. T. & T. Co. to G. H. Foote, D. Lot 16, blk 10, the Terrace sec 20, Shields.

The Foreman Tr. & Savings bank to M. E. McParland, D. Lot 84, G. F. Nixon & Co's Woodbridge sub, sec 34, Deerfield.
L. A. Kelley and wife to R. P. Wenban WD. Pt of lot 160, Lake Forest.
C. T. & T. Co. to J. F. Piantadosi D. N hf of lot 30, Sunset Manor add, sec 27, Deerfield.

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**GET MANY SPECIMENS
OF AFRICAN ANIMALS****Field Museum Expedition Returns with Notable Collection of Wild Game**

After nearly a year's hunting trip in the African bush, during which he made important zoological collections for Field Museum of Natural History, Captain Harold White of New York, leader of the Harold White-John Coats Expedition to Abyssinia, Tanganyika and Kenya has returned to this country.

The expedition was eminently successful, having obtained practically every kind of animal listed as objectives at the time it was organized. Outstanding among the animals obtained by Captain White and his party are five excellent specimens of the reticulated giraffe to be used in an elaborate group representing a water hole at which jungle beasts congregate; several white dik diks representing a little known variety of the world's smallest species of antelope; three fine specimens of aardvark, which is a species of ant-eater very difficult to secure; a hitherto unknown type of mountain chamois and several rare antelopes which may prove to be new species; Grant gazelles, oryx, black rhinoceros and lions. Many species of birds and small mammals were also collected. Some 12,000 feet of moving picture film were taken of animals in their native haunts, including some reels of lions in one of which a group of 17 is shown together.

Members of Party

The expedition had as co-leader with Captain White, Major John Coats of Ayrshire, Scotland. Other members of the party were C. J. Albrecht of the museum staff, and George E. Carey of Baltimore. In Africa a large caravan including several other white men, many native assistants, and trains of camels, mules and other pack animals, was organized to facilitate the expedition's work.

"Our work was greatly expedited by the wonderful co-operation extended by the negus, or king, of Abyssinia, Ras Taffari," Captain White reported to Director Simms. "The museum and the members of the expedition are under great obligation to him, for without his assistance and good will the work in Abyssinia could scarcely have been successfully conducted. Dejazmatch Baru, governor of Sidamo Province, was another official who aided us materially."

Captain White took opportunity to make comprehensive observations of conditions in Abyssinia, and he discounts recent reports which have reached the outside world concerning slavery there.

Slavery Not Problem

"Slavery is not a problem in Abyssinia," Captain White stated. "Reports concerning it have been greatly exaggerated. Slavery there is practically non-existent today, and the few so-called slaves that remain are living on almost equal terms with their masters. There is, however, still a feudal system of serious proportions."

Captain White said he had experienced nearly every type of transportation, from the most ancient to the most modern, during the course of

the expedition. The range of his travels included long trips afoot or with camels, mules and native porters, small boats, steamships, railroads, and a long airplane trip from Nairobi to London. In the course of the flight he paralleled in a day and a half a trip he had previously taken with camel caravan which had required more than six months.

Lake Goes Dry

The expedition discovered that Lake Stefanie, one of the largest Abyssinian lakes, not visited by white men since about 1900, has gone dry, probably permanently, Captain White said. As a result of this discovery, leading map publishers of London are changing their maps. In making this trip to the basin of the former lake, the camel caravan had to travel for miles ascending passes in the mountains to an altitude of about 10,000 feet. The ordeal cost the lives of 25 camels. All human and animal life has disappeared from the mountain-surrounded bed of the dried-up lake, the party found.

Captain White found that efforts are being made by the Abyssinians to open up their country and exploit its natural resources, after remaining for many years shut off from the rest of the world. Concessions have been let for operating the gold mines which once belonged to King Solomon, and for mining the country's platinum, in which precious metal the country is said to possess the world's second greatest supply. Negotiations are now under way to obtain the aid of outside capital, Captain White declared.

Ravaged by Locusts

Abyssinia has recently been ravaged by swarms of locusts, which lay large areas bare within 24 hours. Abyssinians had failed to find the source of the pest. Captain White discovered the breeding places, and also some parasites which are now being effectually used, at his suggestion, as a means of stamping out the destructive hoppers.

Radiator Cabinets in Tests Prove Efficient

Remember the days when you put a gunny sack over the ice in your refrigerator? The gunny sack prevented the cold in the ice from escaping, and directed it into the food compartments of the refrigerator.

The same principle operated when you enclose your radiators in cabinets, according to the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau. This has been definitely proved in experiments conducted by Professor A. C. Willard of the University of Illinois.

Professor Willard installed a radiator which was constructed within a diator in a special two-room labor-larger refrigerated heat-proof room. He then turned on the radiator, and made careful checks on temperature in the laboratory.

This procedure was repeated with the radiator enclosed in different types of cabinets. He then compared the results of the different tests, and found that the radiator performed in a cabinet.

Probably the reason for this is that the cabinet, with its solid back, acts as a reflector for the heat and spreads it uniformly through the room in which it is used. The back also prevents a part of the heat from being absorbed by the adjacent wall.